

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1849.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On the motion of Mr. MERIWETHER it was Resolved, That in all future elections of officers for this Convention, after the first ballot, and on each succeeding ballot, the candidate having the lowest number of votes shall be dropped, and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to make an election.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

The PRESIDENT announced that nominations for the Office of Assistant Secretary were now in order.

Mr. FORREST nominated Mr. W. S. KNOTT. Mr. W. N. MARSHALL nominated Mr. T. D. TILFORD.

Mr. STEVENSON nominated Mr. V. MONROE. Mr. SPALDING nominated Mr. B. C. ALLEN. Mr. WHITE nominated Mr. T. W. BROWN. Mr. STONE nominated Mr. SAMUELS. Mr. HARDIN nominated Mr. SLAGHTER. Mr. REDD nominated Mr. POLLARD.

The vote having been taken the PRESIDENT announced the result as follows:

Mr. Tifford received	30 votes.
Mr. Monroe received	19 votes.
Mr. Allen received	17 votes.
Mr. Samuels received	9 votes.
Mr. Pollard received	8 votes.
Mr. Knott received	5 votes.
Mr. Slaughter received	3 votes.

There being no choice, the Convention proceeded to a second vote. (Mr. Slaughter's name having been first withdrawn by Mr. Hardin,) with the following result:

Mr. Tifford received	32 votes.
Mr. Monroe received	21 votes.
Mr. Allen received	18 votes.
Mr. Samuels received	8 votes.
Mr. Pollard received	8 votes.
Mr. Knott received	7 votes.
Mr. Brown received	4 votes.

No one having a majority of votes, the Convention proceeded to a third vote, with the following result:

Mr. Tifford received	33 votes.
Mr. Monroe received	22 votes.
Mr. Allen received	18 votes.
Mr. Pollard received	9 votes.
Mr. Knott received	8 votes.
Mr. Samuels received	6 votes.

There being still no election, the Convention proceeded to a fourth vote, with the following result, Mr. Pollard's name having been withdrawn by Mr. Redd:

Mr. Tifford received	34 votes.
Mr. Monroe received	25 votes.
Mr. Allen received	20 votes.
Mr. Knott received	18 votes.
Mr. Samuels received	10 votes.

There being still no election, the Convention proceeded to a fifth vote, the list of candidates under Mr. Meriwether's resolution being reduced to three, with the following result:

Mr. Tifford received	40 votes.
Mr. Monroe received	31 votes.
Mr. Allen received	26 votes.

There was still no choice, and the Convention proceeded to a sixth vote, with the following result:

For Mr. Tifford,	52 votes.
For Mr. Monroe,	45 votes.

The PRESIDENT announced that Mr. Tifford had received a majority of all the votes given and that he was duly elected the Assistant Secretary of the Convention.

Mr. Tifford accordingly entered upon the discharge of his duties.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The PRESIDENT announced that nominations were now in order for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. PROCTOR nominated Mr. J. D. McCLELLAN. Mr. BARLOW nominated Mr. JOSEPH GRAY. Mr. CLARK nominated Mr. HUMPHREYS. Mr. JAMES nominated Mr. JOSEPH W. ALLEN. Mr. G. W. JOHNSON nominated Mr. SAMUELS.

Mr. KELLY nominated Mr. BOOKER. The vote was taken with the following result:

Mr. Gray received	26 votes.
Mr. Saunders received	20 votes.
Mr. McClellan received	19 votes.
Mr. Booker received	15 votes.
Mr. Humphreys received	13 votes.
Mr. Allen received	4 votes.

There being no choice, the Convention proceeded to a second vote, when

Mr. Gray received	24 votes.
Mr. Saunders received	22 votes.
Mr. McClellan received	19 votes.
Mr. Booker received	16 votes.
Mr. Humphreys received	15 votes.
Mr. Allen received	4 votes.

There being still no choice, the Convention proceeded to a third vote, when

Mr. Saunders received	32 votes.
Mr. Gray received	27 votes.
Mr. McClellan received	20 votes.
Mr. Humphreys received	17 votes.

There being no choice, the Convention proceeded to a fourth vote, when

Mr. Saunders received	43 votes.
Mr. Gray received	30 votes.
Mr. McClellan received	23 votes.

On a fifth vote between the two remaining candidates,

Mr. Saunders received	57 votes.
Mr. Gray received	49 votes.

Mr. Saunders having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared duly elected, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties.

DOOR KEEPER.

The PRESIDENT announced that nominations were now in order for the office of Door Keeper.

Mr. JAMES nominated Mr. JOHN M. HELMS. Mr. BOYD nominated Mr. C. C. GREEN. Mr. PRYCE nominated Mr. HORACE SMITH. Mr. McHENRY nominated Mr. ELISHA BROWN. Mr. STEVENSON nominated Mr. WILL R. CAMPBELL.

Mr. DESHA nominated Mr. JOHN G. LEACH. Mr. IRWIN nominated Mr. GREENE KEENE. Mr. IRWIN said: While I am up, I desire to say a few words in explanation of the circumstances surrounding the gentleman whom I have put in nomination for Door Keeper. Mr. Keene is a gentleman of intelligence, of very agreeable manners, and I sincerely believe would make a most excellent officer; but the chief merit of his case, sir, consists in the object he has in view with the means to be raised by the salary attached to the office. He is the father of Mrs. James W. Davidson, of the county of Logan, whose husband, some time since, while at the Muhlenburg Court, was stricken down with disease, and died in a few hours. She is an elegant and amiable lady, with several children, in very embarrassed circumstances; and the object of Mr. Keene, the father, is to secure a little home and a few acres of land for his widowed daughter and grand children. Mr. Keene has some claims upon his country. In the war of 1812, he became a soldier, and I understand that a distinguished gentleman upon this floor can bear testimony to his manly bearing. I believe, sir, that in voting for Mr. Keene, we shall not only secure a good officer, but shall have the additional consolation of knowing that we have wiped away the widow's tears and secured a home to the fatherless.

Mr. ROOT nominated Mr. SAMUEL C. BRISTOW. The vote was taken, with the following result:

Mr. Keene received	19 votes.
Mr. Helms received	17 votes.
Mr. Green received	14 votes.
Mr. Brown received	14 votes.
Mr. Campbell received	14 votes.
Mr. Leach received	10 votes.

Mr. Smith received - 6 votes.

There being no election, the Convention proceeded to a second vote, Mr. Bristow's name being withdrawn, when

Mr. Keene received	19 votes.
Mr. Helms received	17 votes.
Mr. Brown received	16 votes.
Mr. Green received	14 votes.
Mr. Campbell received	13 votes.
Mr. Leach received	10 votes.
Mr. Smith received	8 votes.

On a third vote being taken, Mr. Leach having been withdrawn and Mr. Smith dropped,

Mr. Helms received	24 votes.
Mr. Brown received	21 votes.
Mr. Keene received	19 votes.
Mr. Campbell received	18 votes.
Mr. Green received	14 votes.

A fourth vote was taken, when

Mr. Helms received	30 votes.
Mr. Brown received	26 votes.
Mr. Keene received	21 votes.
Mr. Campbell received	19 votes.

On a fifth vote,

Mr. Helms received	36 votes.
Mr. Brown received	31 votes.
Mr. Keene received	29 votes.

On a sixth vote,

Mr. Helms received	49 votes.
Mr. Brown received	48 votes.

Mr. Helms having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared duly elected, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties.

RULES OF ORDER.

Mr. MERIWETHER submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of seven members, be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to prepare and report a set of rules for the government of the Convention.

Mr. MITCHELL moved to substitute, in lieu thereof, the following:

Resolved, That the rules of order which govern the House of Representatives of Kentucky at its late session, be adopted for the government of this Convention so far as they are applicable, and that said rules be referred to a committee, consisting of five members, with directions to report such alterations or amendments as in their judgment may be deemed necessary.

Pending these resolutions, on motion, the Convention adjourned.

ESSAY ON JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.

The following interesting extracts are taken from a review of the Prize Essay on Juvenile Depravity, for which a premium of one hundred pounds sterling was recently offered in London.

The essay, which is written by the Rev. H. Worsley, of Suffolk, is on the subject of Juvenile Depravity, as connected with the causes and practices of intemperance, and the effectual barrier opposed to them by education. The facts which it sets forth, and the awful condition to which many of the poorer classes, in Great Britain, are reduced by intemperance, cannot fail to strike the reader with great force, and to show what vast benefits will accrue to the community from the zealous and praiseworthy efforts of those who endeavor, by preventive means, to avert the calamities that inevitably result from the intemperate habits of parents, and their necessary consequences—ignorance, idleness, vice and crime on the part of neglected children.

The review is contained in the *Friend*, a London paper devoted to the cause of humanity. The essay is the best of a number which were offered for the premium. The reviewer says—

The three points sought to be established by the author of this essay, are, first, that the proportion of juvenile criminals, that is, of criminals under twenty years of age, is fearfully great; secondly, that this proportion of juvenile crime has been, and continues to be, steadily on the increase; and thirdly, the intimate relation which exists between crime, ignorance and intemperance.

The following classification of criminals, as reported in 1846, is given to show the relative proportion of criminals as regards age:

The sum total of criminal offenders committed for trial in 1846, throughout England and Wales, distributed according to the same periods of age, is as follows:

Sum total.	Under 15.	Under 20.	Under 25.
25,107.	1,640.	6,236.	5,356.

Under 30.	Under 40.	Under 50.	Under 60.
3,655.	3,972.	2,120.	859.

Above 60.	Age unknown.
456.	413.

The period of life to which the greatest amount of crime falls is between 15 and 20 years of age. The sum of crime committed at that period to the sum total, is 62.6 to 25,107. Its proportion, therefore, is very nearly one-fourth of the whole. The centesimal proportion of that period of life is only 9.9, i. e. not quite one-tenth.

In other words, the juveniles, aged 15, and under 20, form not quite one-tenth of the population, but they are guilty of nearly one-fourth of the crime. What more striking exhibition can there be than this afforded of the lamentable mass of juvenile depravity?

A second statement is published, both being taken from the Blue Book, showing that between the years 1842 and 1846, the centesimal proportion of juvenile offenders has risen as follows:

"Under 15 years of age, in 1842, 5.2, in 1846, 6.5; between 15 and 20, in 1842, 22.0, in 1846, 24.5." It is remarkable that whilst during this period there has been this marked increase of juvenile depravity, the returns of the other gradations of age almost all indicate a slight decrease in proportion.

Enough, then, has been demonstrated to show not only the deep moral degradation of a large proportion of our juvenile population, but what is more alarming, that their condition is still deteriorating, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to grapple with the evil, to diffuse the blessings of education, and to reclaim juvenile offenders. What is the cause? What can be done? These are the two questions that will press with growing urgency upon every enlightened mind, and if the causes have been traced and the remedy pointed out, deep will be the responsibility of those who refuse or neglect to recognize the one and apply the other.

Living as we do, in a state of society so complicated and artificial in its arrangements, it must be evident that many causes have been at work to induce the present state of our juvenile population. These causes are traced with a judicious and skillful hand by the author of the Prize Essay. The rapid growth of manufactures, competition in prices, the altered relation of master and servant, the increased number of paupers, the multiplication of cheap vicious entertainments, and the cheapening of all articles of smart apparel, the defective qualification of many who have the charge of our public schools; these are all touched upon and shown to be severally conducive to much that is evil and vicious among the young.

Inexperienced, but the author dwells principally upon the state of intemperance, as showing that by far the largest proportion of the crime which defiles and disgraces our country, is to be traced directly or indirectly to the drinking customs of society.

The evidence in support of this position is so multiplied and conclusive, that the conviction becomes irresistible, that to remove or even to diminish crime we must attack the source, the fountain-head, and employ every influence and every we possess, to uproot the pernicious use of intoxicating beverages. The declaration of Judge Patterson, made at the Norwich assizes, that "if it were not for this drinking, the jury would have nothing to do," has been repeated by other equally distinguished occupants of the bench, whilst governors of jails, police magistrates, and all connected with the administration of justice, concur in the opinion that nine-tenths of the criminals who are convicted, are led to the commission of crime primarily through their intemperate habits. In 1829, the duty on spirits was lowered from 13s. 6d., to 7s.

the imperial gallon; and now mark the effect. In 1846 the consumption of spirits in England and Wales amounted to 4,132,398 gallons, and the number of committals in London and Middlesex, for crime that year, 2,902. In 1847, the reduction of duty increased the consumption of spirits to 8,888,644 gallons, and the number of committals rose to 3,457.

It is gratifying to be able to contrast with the above the effects which have resulted from an extensive diminution in the use of intoxicating beverages. In Ireland, in 1837, prior to the labors of Father Mathew, the consumption of spirits amounted to 11,235,635 gallons, and the returns of outrages reported to the constabulary numbered 12,096. In 1841, after four years experience of total abstinence on the part of a large proportion of the population, the consumption of spirits had fallen to 6,459,443 gallons, and the number of outrages had diminished to 778. The Governor of Maryland jail thus writes, under date of November 18, 1841: Temperance has had the most desirable effects on the peasantry in this part of the country. Peace reigns all places of public resort, such as fairs and markets, and the place of disorder, riots, bloodshed and murder, is very rare. Crimes of a serious nature are now heard of, and in minor offences there has been a great decrease.

The intimate relation thus clearly established between the use of intoxicating drink and the criminal habits of the population, the author urges, in glowing and forcible terms, the paramount necessity of extending the temperance reformation, as a preliminary to the moral elevation of the nation; he exposes the fallacy on attempting to draw a line of demarcation between the temperate and intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. The voluntary abstinence of the temperate is essential as an example for the intemperate, and it is better than any other to train the rising generation to universal abstinence from the cause of drunkenness, than to perpetuate our present social drinking customs, and then sigh over the victims which those customs demand, or struggle hopelessly for their reformation, by penalties for drunkenness, or exhortations to moderation.

We commend this volume to the most serious attention and study of our readers; it involves questions upon which depends the very existence of our social fabric, and the prosperity and honor of our country. The evil and its remedy are submitted to the judgment of every dispassionate, every Christian mind, and we have a deep conviction that none can rise from its perusal without a solemn sense of his or her individual duty, as pointed out in this voice from the wilderness, these pleadings on behalf of infancy prematurely vicious—a generation rising amongst us without hope, without virtue, without religion.

Col. H. MARSHALL. Late Capt. Co. E. Ky. Cav.

A true copy. E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't Gen.

A. G. OFFICE, Sept. 13, 1849.

From the Boston Traveller.

HOUSEKEEPING IN CALIFORNIA.—We have had no amount of information respecting the out-of-door life in California. The first glimpse of indoor life, however, is furnished by a gentleman from Winthrop, Me., whose letter to his children is published in the Portland Advertiser of Saturday, and is a capital account of housekeeping in El Dorado.

The following is his description of her domestic arrangements:

"We have now been keeping house three weeks. I have ten boarders, two of whom board for the rent. We have one hundred and eighty nine dollars per week for the whole. We think we can make seventy five of it clear of all expenses, but I assure you I have to work mighty hard—I have to do all my cooking in a very small fire place, no oven, bake all my pies and bread in a Dutch oven, have a small room about 14 feet square, and a little back room we use for a store room about as large as a piece of chalk. Then we have an open chamber over the whole divided off by cloth. The gentlemen occupy one end, Mrs. H. and daughter, and your father and myself, the other. We have a curtain hung between our beds, but we do not take pains to draw it, as it is no use to be particular here."

She says they have bought no furniture; and from her account they get along very comfortably without such superfluities; for she adds—"The gentleman of whom we hire the house—has been at house-keeping; he loaned us some few things, but I assure you we do not go into the luxuries. We sleep on a cot without any bed or pillow except our extra clothing under our heads." The price of these accommodations is \$21 a week. The good lady, nevertheless, entertains no great love for San Francisco, and has a decided yearning for "Down East." There is not a pleasant thing there, she says, but gold. Of that there is a plenty, but you must work hard for it.

"Tell Betty," she adds, "they have to pay twenty five dollars for making a dress. If there was any thing pleasant here I should like to have you all come immediately. But there has been no rain for three months, nor will be for so long to come; not a green thing to be seen except a few stunted trees, and so we must keep a fire to be comfortable. When you are eating corn and beans think of your poor mother, who does not get any fruit or vegetables excepting potatoes, and those at eight dollars a bushel, and as soon as we are worth ten thousand I shall come home, if I do not find some pleasant place there, I will go in hopes will be in one year from the time I left."

She took some ironing to do, and what time I had I helped, and made seven dollars in as many hours. I have not been in the street since I began to keep house; I don't care to go into a house until I get ready to go home; not that I am homesick, but it is nothing but gold, gold—so social feelings—and I want to get my part and go where my eye can rest upon some green thing."

From the New York Express.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the forthcoming volumes of the indebted works of Lord Byron, now about to be published in this city, we copy the subjoined letters—

As the new poem from the pen of Byron will be read at this day with all the interest awakened in his lifetime, even by those who shared in the double advantage of knowing the author and his works. The forthcoming volume has been denounced by the *London Athenaeum*, but it will soon appear to speak for itself:

To Mr. Webster (afterwards Sir James Webster, Wedderburn, Baronet).

REDHILL, 10th July, 1811.

"My DEAR W. W.: I always understood that the carriage was necessary to the *living*, for I will have neither one nor the other. In short, to prevent squabbling, this is my determination, so decide; if you leave it to my feelings, (as you say,) they are very strongly in favor of the said living."

Two hundred guineas for a carriage with ancient lining?—Nay, and I shall, you say, be the poorer for it. I will not waste your time and eloquence in expostulation, because it will do neither of us any good, but decide—content or no content.

"The best thing you can do for the tutor (speaking of the line) is to send him in your *eis* (with the lining net) to—

University of Göttingen."

"How can you suppose (now that my heart is dead) that I have any situation for a German genius of this kind? I get another—or some children. I am infinitely obliged to you for your invitations, but I can't pay so high for a second-hand chair to make my friends a visit. The coronet will not grow 'the pretty vis' till the tattered lining ceases to disgrace it."

"Pay favor me with an answer, as we must finish the affair one way or another immediately—before next week."

"Believe me, yours very truly,

"BYRON."

"My DEAR HAY: What you write is very agreeable."

lant, careful, &c. Leaving camp by the Pass Palomas, I took a road at its head and reached the first rancho at 3 o'clock, P. M., about twenty-five miles distant. After procuring a new guide, five miles distant he was unacquainted with the road further on, the party proceeded on the same road for the rancho of San Juan del Prado, about twenty-five miles off, to reach which, it was necessary to procure water for men and horses. Late in the evening, large columns of smoke were rising from the highest points of the mountains on either side of the deserts and narrow valley through which our road lay. The last twenty miles were traveled after night without any signs of Mexicans except shepherds' fires, which were seen at every turn. Coming to the rancho at 10 o'clock, P. M., it was ascertained that Major Gaines and party had been there four or five days previously, but no information could be had as to the then position either of Major Gaines or the enemy. Not being able to accomplish any part of the objects we had in view, I determined to risk an encampment here, having marched fifty miles. My men and horses were tired, and the next water to be had was at El Encino, thirty miles off, whether I was going the next day. There being but three or four temporary huts made of sun-burnt bricks (or adobes), it was deemed prudent to encamp in the open plain, tying the horses to a picket fence and the men sleeping behind them. After posting a strong guard in different directions, to command a view of every part of the broad open plain stretching out for several miles without a mark or object save paths which ran in every direction, the remainder of the party went to sleep. The early part of the night was so clear and bright that horsemen could have been seen at the distance of a mile. At 2 o'clock I rose and discovered clouds and a prospect of rain; an hour before day it was up again, with the continued falling of rain, which was so heavy and so dense that it was impossible to see man, horse or road. At day-break, and whilst yet dark, one of the sentinels gave the alarm—that cavalry had approached his post. The partial rising of the fog enabled me to see that I was entirely surrounded by between 250 and 300 lancers with spearmen. The enemy sounded a charge, and, deeming it my duty to avoid a vain sacrifice of the valuable lives under my command, in a rash attempt at resistance, with this disparity of force, I sent out a white flag for a parley. It was answered by a demand of a surrender at discretion. This was promptly replied to with the approbation of Lieut. Churchill, I consented to surrender upon terms of honorable treatment as defined by the liberal customs of civilized war. I desire that, in justification of my company, you will transmit this report through the proper channels to the Department of War, and oblige,

Yours, most respectfully,

WM. J. HEADY.

Late Capt. Co. E. Ky. Cav.

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"Believe me, yours very truly,

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"My DEAR HAY: What you write is very agreeable."

ing. I know the man well; he is much troubled of late with the gout, and was under a most agonizing paroxysm in his ankle when your message and letter were sent to him. The pain was so violent that he imagined his final dissolution was approaching; and, like Mr. Cayenne, in the Annals of the Parish, thinking it the duty of every loyal man in these times to die in a Christian-like fashion, he became as devout as possible; but the twinge abated, and he is the old rogue again.

"Lives there that being with wit enough to keep him from putting, who doubts the rationality of the transaction? I suppose the woman is already, like the Macedonian, sighing for new conquests. The primum mobile of the world now-a-days is *roman and rant*. Now, if you are inclined to take a hint, try the effect of a little physical advice, should they persist in rejecting moral persuasion. I cannot make this a long letter, (lucky for you,) for I am a good deal occupied to-day, but I shall write by the next post.

"Believe me,

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 3, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, in Bankruptcy, met and had a session on Monday last, at 10 o'clock, to meet on the 1st Monday in next month. This Court, when the Bankrupt Law took effect, adopted the practice of meeting every Monday, and it was for about twelve months in almost perpetual session. On the repeal of the law, it adopted the rule of meeting and holding a session on the 1st Monday in every month, for the dispatch of the unfinished business which accumulated; and it appears that even yet something is found to be done at every Court. Years must elapse before everything connected with this jurisdiction has been concluded.

THE Circuit and District Courts, proper, for the Kentucky District, will convene on the 3d Monday—the 15th day of this month. The Spring Term began on the 3d Monday of May in each year.

We have an order from the Military College at the Franklin Springs, near Frankfort, for a sufficient number of our Daily paper, containing the proceedings and debates of the Convention, to supply every study room of all the Cadets; and we shall furnish them accordingly.

We learn with great satisfaction that this Institution has now the best founded prospects of eminent success. The Faculty are unquestionably in every way qualified. They are in fact men who will persevere and conquer success. Indeed, they have already succeeded in inspiring the whole school with a spirit of emulation and resolution to succeed which must be effectual. The whole school, it appears, are instructed in the organic law and practical operations of the American Government, and we understand are delighted with the exercises in this, their new branch of education. The introduction into the class of the entire debates and proceedings of our Convention, cannot fail to give to the subject a still greater interest, and must ensure the improvement of the class in a degree not ordinarily accomplished.

It is not for us to make a comparison of such institutions, or to express our preference for one school over another; but this establishment certainly offers one advantage to students over any other in our knowledge. The full number of Professors, and small number of pupils in the classes, are such that every student has about double the professional labor bestowed on him which he can obtain anywhere else; and the course of study and strictness of the regulations are such, that if the student has any capacity he must advance, and learn well what he learns, whether he will or not.

IF we advise all in want of a most delicious dish of Oysters to call and see STROGATON, at his Restaurant, nearly opposite the Weisiger House. It is a pleasant place, neat, and inviting. Everything is in the very best style, and Stoughton is a model caterer. Call and see him.

EDMUND FLAG, Esq., Private Secretary of Mr. Hannegan, United States Minister to Berlin, arrived at New York a few days since, from Europe, and has gone west. Mr. Hannegan, by the last accounts, was at Paris.

IF we call the attention of the members of the Convention and strangers visiting Frankfort, to the advertisement of Messrs. SPANGLER & PRET, Merchant Tailors, corner of Main and St. Clair streets. Their stock of Clothing is very large, and their Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings are very fine. Give them a call.

The General Association of Baptists in Kentucky will assemble at Lexington on the 18th instant.

THE NEW LOCOFEO PAPER AT LEXINGTON.—The Columbus Statesman, the highest loco loco authority in Ohio, copies from the Maysville Flag, a notice of Col. B. B. Taylor, who is to be the editor of the new Loceofeo paper at Lexington, in this State, and says:

"Mr. Taylor may have been 'full of Democracy' after getting over into Kentucky, but we regret to be compelled to say that he rendered himself wholly unworthy the confidence or respect of honorable men before leaving Ohio. We fear our friends in Kentucky will find him, as we have in Ohio, to be 'full of Democracy.' They will find him to be a man who will do it. Had Mr. Taylor opposed the candidates in Seneca county openly and manfully previous to their nomination, it would have been legitimate and a subject of no just complaint, but to get up a paper after the nominations had taken place, put it into the hands of others to adopt, then flee to another State, rejoicing in the mischief he got up before leaving, is an act disgraceful to him as a man and fatal to him as a politician."

Our notice of Taylor, published a few days ago, was considered by the Loceofeo papers of this State, as very liberal and very outrageous. Here is a far harsher notice from the leading Loceofeo paper of Ohio, which may have more weight with our Kentucky Locos. Once more we wish them much joy of their projected importation.—*Louisville Journal.*

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.—A convention of delegates from the several counties which lie on the route of the proposed railroad from Covington to Lexington, (Ky.) is to meet at Cincinnati, the seat of Harrison county, on the 29th instant, to take measures to secure a full subscription to the stock of the road. It is probable the effort will be successful, and it is known that the county of Harrison will subscribe a large sum. If the parties immediately interested do not take the requisite amount of stock, it is thought that eastern capitalists will step in, and buy it up.

This road, when finished will connect the whole region from Covington to Cumberland Gap with Cincinnati, and bring to the latter place the trade of not only half of Kentucky, but ultimately of East Tennessee. It is therefore a matter of interest to Philadelphia, as being one of the many lines which is to open our country to the West, and draw its trade to and over our great central railroad.—*North American.*

COLONEL FREMONT DIGGING GOLD.—Mr. James King, just returned from California to Washington, reports that Col. Fremont was working a large party at some new places, where they were doing well. The business of the Colonel is to designate the place to be worked, and to provide for the hands, and to exercise a general superintendence. He receives a certain portion of the findings. The old placer, it is said, do not yield any thing like as much as formerly; the new companies prefer going to them than hunting out new locations, where they might do better. Mr. K. does not think the gold inexhaustible. *Newark Advertiser.*

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—Our Post Master has received the following reply from the Department, in answer to a question as to the prepayment of postage on newspapers destined for California:

Post Office Department,
Contract Office, Sept. 13, 1849.
SIR:—In answer to your inquiry, I have to inform you that prepayment of postage is not required upon newspapers to California, if sent from the office of publication.

Respectfully,
S. R. HOBBES,
First Assistant P. M. Gen'l.
Philadelphia, Penn.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.—We learn from the annual report of James L. Ridgely, Esq., Recording and Corresponding Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Grand Lodge of the United States, that the number of brethren relieved during the past year is 19,953; total amount of relief \$361,943 45. For the relief of 19,953 distressed brethren paid \$32,147 50; for the relief of 1,657 widowed families of deceased brethren, \$33,292 33; for the education of orphans of deceased brethren, \$6,732 25; for the burial of 1,162 deceased brethren, \$51,636 65.

NASHVILLE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—THE RIGHT SPIRIT. The last Henderson Kentuckian, in a well written article, notices the call of a meeting of the people of Henderson county "for the purpose of consultation and discussion in reference to the construction of a Railroad" from Henderson to Nashville, and urges them to come up to that meeting determined to do the work.

It is also suggested in the same article that a Convention, "composed of delegates from all the counties lying along the proposed line of road," meet at Hopkinsville on the 15th inst. What we think that the Northern terminus of the Nashville and Ohio Railroad should certainly be at Louisville, yet we must admit that there are some good grounds for making Henderson that terminus; and if the spirit invoked by the editor of the Kentuckian is manifested by the owners of property along and adjacent to the proposed road to Henderson, we think it highly probable that it can and will be constructed.

We would suggest, however, that as a preliminary movement the Convention at Hopkinsville should urge upon the next Legislature to make an appropriation for an accurate survey and report of all the eligible routes for a Railroad from Nashville to the Ohio river, at points where an easy connection could be had with the lines of Railroad running to the Lakes.

Such a movement will commend the co-operation of the whole Green river country, and if the surveys are made, then it will depend upon the advantages of route, and mainly upon the liberality and energy of the people interested, where the Nashville and Ohio Railroad will strike the Ohio river.—*Louisville Courier.*

THE FRENCH DIFFICULTY.—OUR NAVAL FORCE.—"Independent," in a letter dated Washington, referring to the dismissal of M. Poussin, says:

In connection with this subject, I have deemed it proper to ascertain the extent of our naval force in the Mediterranean and at other stations that are at once disposable. Exclusive of a number of vessels in ordinary that can be fitted out expeditiously, the following statement furnishes the quota now available:

In Mediterranean.—Constitution, 50 guns; Independence, 56 guns; Cumberland, 55; James-Town, 22; Mississippi (steamer), 10 heavy Paixhans; Erie, 4. Total, 192 guns, 1,700 men.

In North Sea.—St. Lawrence, 50 guns.

In Africa.—Pernmouth, 32 guns; Yorktown, 16; John Adams, 20; Porpoise, 10; Bainbridge, 10. Total, 78 guns, 553 men.

In Brazil.—Brandywine, 50; St. Louis, 20—Total, 70 guns.

Home Squadron.—Raritan, 50; Saratoga, 22; Albany, 22; Germantown, 22; Flirt, 4; Water Witch, 1; Vixen, 3; Alleghany, 2. Total, 126 guns, 1,149 men.

At New York.—Vincennes, 22 guns; ready in a few days.

At Norfolk.—Perry, 8 guns.

In anticipation of difficulty, not so directly from this French affair as from other causes, as well as for the purpose of protecting our commerce in the midst of European revolutions, and of extending sympathy to the struggling patriots of the Old World, the Administration seasonably doubled the force in the Mediterranean, which accounts for the presence of this unusual and formidable naval power. It will serve to command respect if it fails to admonish prudence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis, October 1.

An arrival from Chihuahua, with dates to the 2d of August, reports the Cholera raging at Durango and many other parts of Mexico.

The Indians are daily becoming more hostile, and had killed over 50 Mexicans and several Americans, near Chihuahua, in the past two weeks.

Mr. Saughn, an American trader, was killed at Sacramento in the middle of July, by the Apaches. Six Americans started in pursuit of the murderers, and recovered Vaughn's scalp and his property. The Indians (numbering thirty) fled.

Jones, the Apache Chief, offers ten horses for every American scalp, and thirty horses for every Mexican scalp. He has joined the Apaches, in the neighborhood of Taos. Col. Washington and his party were in search of them.

A statement is going the rounds of the Opposition press that an angry correspondence has been carried on between this Government and the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Crampton, about the British claim to the Mosquito coast. The whole story is a sheer invention. In this respect, it is very like another ridiculous story circulated by the Democratic press, that the Secretary of State had advised that Malame Poussin should not be received at the President's, and that Mr. Poussin resented it by insulting the Government.

It is hardly necessary to say that there is no foundation whatever for such a statement, or for any part of it. There were no unkind feelings between Mr. Poussin and any member of the Cabinet. The sole cause of our Government taking offence is to be found in the correspondence of Mr. Poussin.

The Opposition papers have been deluged with other fabrications, which we hardly deem worthy of notice; such as that Washington's Farewell Address has been sent as part of the instructions to our Foreign Ministers; that the Cabinet is divided and not harmonious in its action, &c. All this kind of trash, we suppose, is intended to excite the passions of the people, with a hundred other calumnies upon the President and his Cabinet, which the good sense of the public will enable it to detect, in spite of all the efforts of reckless party-liners and unscrupulous politicians.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

VOTING BY BALLOT.—Some of our contemporaries are advocating a change in our Constitution requiring the freemen of the State to vote hereafter by ballot, instead of *à la voce*, as heretofore. The reason they assign for desiring this change is that a great many of the freemen of Kentucky are afraid to vote their real sentiments! A Kentuckian afraid to vote! That a slander.

thing ought to be done to protect the members of our Legislature from the censure or indignation of their constituents. There will be another advantage in the members of our Legislature in voting by ballot. If they cannot carry or defeat an election by numbers, they can play the game the Ohio Democracy play upon such contingencies—vote double ballots! Mr. BASSIN, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of Ohio, can instruct them how that is to be done.—*Lex. Atlas.*

A few years since an American ship belonging to Messrs. Hargous & Co., in clearing from a Mexican port, was obliged to leave her anchor in the harbor with a buoy attached. Shortly after, a British man of war, in going out, caught the American anchor, and drew it up, and demanded salvage. Messrs. Hargous & Co., paid the demand, and have now in their possession the salvage receipt for ninety dollars!—*New York Mirror.*

For the Commonwealth.
BY J. E. SPALDING.

Fair lady, gaze of the gay,
Thou hast an eye as bright
As yonder gem of brilliancy
That lights the brow of night:
Now rev'nd 'mid the sweet delight
Of early life and joy,
Thy heart undimmed by sorrow's night,
Thy bliss without alloy.

But oh! you lovely rose, that blooms
With beauty early born,
And sheds its dilet fragrance round
Upon the dewy morn,
Will perish ere that solar ray
Illumes the mid-day sky,
Will sink and sadly fade away—
In beauty must it die.

So with the brightest charms of earth,
The sweetest hours of bliss,
Their spirit scarcely speaks their birth,
E're gone, forever past.
Learn, too, thy gayest charms must die,
Thy beauty pass away,
Thy heart, unmingled with a sigh,
Sink low in death's decay.

I love the light that softly beams
From 'neath thy dark blue eye,
I love the joy, there brightly gleams
"When pleasure's throng is high."
But oh, what feelings crowd my breast,
Embittered by a sigh,
As sadly, gazing on the past,
I learn, *thou too must die.*

I love the ringlet, fondly curled,
Around thy neck, so proud
As yonder bow that spans the world,
And decks the arching cloud—
But as I gaze, with joyful heart,
Upon that mortal charm,
A prescient spirit doth impart,
It too, must meet the worm.

But, o'er this picture dark, there gleams
One ray of peerless light,
As when yon orb in glory beams
Upon the gloom of night—
While charms as these may fade away
And wither 'neath the sod,
The soul immortal wends its way
In glory to its God.

From the Home Journal.
YANKEE PHILOSOPHY.

Lives there a Yankee, far or near,
Who, when his plans get out of gear,
Has never said, 'Wal I don't keer,
By golly?

Who, if he stub his toe, and fall,
Don't want to swear; but great or small,
Will vent his ire with 'dam it all,
By golly!

The Yankee boys with startling eyes,
When first the elephant he spies,
With wonder snugs, and snugs, and cries,
By golly!

The youth with jack knife sharp and stout,
Will try a grade to whittle out,
And shav'ing, query, 'what you bout,
By golly!

The man that's 'dickered morn a few',
Will quaintly ask you, 'how d'ye dew?'
His story tell, and 'snores' 'tis true,
By golly!

For the 'main chance' he ever tries,
And thinks 'take things as they rise,
'Twont do to be more nice than wise,
By golly!

With brass enough his way to win,
However much he gets of 'tin',
He 'swoons he'll have as much again,
By golly!

If luck attend him, and he makes
A happy hit, or sweeps the stakes,
With 'arter all, 'tain't no great shakes,
By golly!

But if he lose the luck he had,
May be he'll be 'most proper mad',
And guess as how, 'this ere's too bad,
By golly!

What'er he tries, it is his rule,
If once he fails to reach the 'goal',
To rate himself a 'tarnal fool,
By golly!

And so the Yankee 'staves along
Full chills', hitting right or wrong,
And makes the burden of his song,
By golly!

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, October 2.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Woods v Woods, (2 cases,) decree, Estill, affirmed.

Campbell v Simpson, decree, Pulaski; reversed.

Phelps v Shipp, decree, Christian; reversed.

Casey v Bohannon, order, Union; reversed.

ORDERS.

Ruddell v Piper, judgment, Nicholas; appeal dismissed.

Eaves v Muhlenburg County Court, judgment, Muhlenburg.

Duval v Rend, judgment, Muhlenburg.

Cartwright v Marshall, judgment, Green.

Jarvis v Quigley, decree, Simpson; were argued.

AREA, NUMBER OF COUNTIES, AND CAPITALS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

States.	Number of Counties.	Area in Square Miles.	Capital.
Maine,	13	33,000	Augsusta.
New Hampshire,	10	9,500	Concord.
Vermont,	14	10,312	Montpelier.
Massachusetts,	14	7,800	Boston.
Rhode Island,	5	1,500	Providence & Pawtucket.
Connecticut,	8	4,674	Hartford and New Haven.
New York,	59	46,000	Albany.
New Jersey,	19	6,000	Trenton.
Pennsylvania,	61	43,500	Harrisburg.
Delaware,	3	2,008	Dover.
Maryland,	20	10,800	Annapolis.
Virginia,	64	44,000	Richmond.
North Carolina,	77	50,000	Raleigh.
South Carolina,	29	16,000	Columbia.
Mississippi,	27	35,410	Jackson.
Alabama,	27	35,410	Montgomery.
Florida,	27	55,000	Tallahassee.
Georgia,	47	55,000	Atlanta.
Texas,	67	97,319	Austin.
Illinois,	74	60,000	Springfield.
Indiana,	92	36,000	Indianapolis.
Kentucky,	100	39,000	Frankfort.
Ohio,	85	29,000	Columbus.
Michigan,	82	24,000	Lansing.
Wisconsin,	98	34,000	Madison.
Iowa,	19	36,000	Des Moines.
Minnesota,	36	22,500	St. Paul.
Total,	1,500	1,210,000	

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY THE CENSUS OF 1840.

Free States.	Whites.	Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Maine,	201,451	1,355	0	202,806
New Hampshire,	281,456	571	1	282,028
Vermont,	291,218	720	0	291,938
Massachusetts,	729,010	8,608	0	737,618
Rhode Island,	103,572	3,238	5	106,815
Connecticut,	101,586	8,105	17	109,708
Total N. England,	2,215,165	22,333	23	2,237,521
New York,	2,378,800	30,007	4	2,408,811
Pennsylvania,	1,511,582	21,044	674	1,533,300
Delaware,	178,115	7,254	64	185,433
Ohio,	1,562,192	17,942	3	1,580,137
Indiana,	678,738	7,165	3	685,906
Illinois,	128,057	9,508	0	137,565
Michigan,	211,560	707	0	212,267
Wisconsin,	30,749	165	0	30,914
Iowa,	42,914	172	0	43,086
Total Free States,	9,557,065	170,727	1,129	9,728,921

Slave States.	Whites.	Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Virginia,	58,261	10,217	2,065	69,543
North Carolina,	218,594	20,078	89,737	328,419
Georgia,	206,657	8,611	40,494	255,762
South Carolina,	74,068	8,272	418,267	530,607
Florida,	23,732	2,517	733,419	759,668
Alabama,	239,884	8,216	72,408	320,508
Mississippi,	67,615	3,733	280,844	351,192
Arkansas,	57,043	817	34,717	92,577
Tennessee,	235,185	2,009	933,322	1,170,516
Kentucky,	179,074	1,609	191,311	372,394
Louisiana,	128,057	9,508	108,451	246,016
Missouri,	77,174	465	19,935	97,574
Texas,	6,018	7,524	185,539	199,081
Kentucky,	100,217	7,517	182,858	290,592
Missouri,	31,888	1,574	95,240	128,702
Total Slave States,	1,410,240	215,568	2,466,236	3,992,044
Total U. S.,	11,489,705	386,295	2,467,355	14,343,355

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE U. STATES

In Fifty Years.	1790.	1840.	Increase.
Whites,	3,712,464	14,189,705	10,477,241
Free Colored,	59,446	286,395	226,949
Slaves,	679,207	2,467,355	1,788,148
Total,	3,911,117	14,963,355	11,052,238

PRESIDENTS OF THE U. STATES FROM THE

ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

President.	Term.
George Washington,	1789-1797.
John Adams,	1797-1801.
Thomas Jefferson,	1801-1809.
James Madison,	1809-1817.
James Monroe,	1817-1825.
John Quincy Adams,	1825-1829.
Andrew Jackson,	1829-1837.
Martin Van Buren,	1837-1841.
William Harrison,	1841-1845.
John Tyler,	1845-1849.
Zachary Taylor,	1849-1850.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

Zachary Taylor, of La., President; salary, \$25,000.

Millard Fillmore, of N. Y., Vice Pres't., salary, \$5,000.

CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary of State.	Salary.
John M. Clayton, of Delaware, Sec. of State,	\$6,000
W. M. Meredith, of Pa., Sec. of Treasury,	6,000
Thomas Erwin, of Ohio, Sec. for the Home Department,	6,000
W. C. Crawford, of Ga., Sec. of War,	6,000
John A. Bristow, of Va., Sec. of Navy,	6,000
James Buchanan, of Pa., Master Gen.,	6,000
Reverdy Johnson, of Md., Attorney General,	4,000

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

Justice.	Salary.
Roger Taney, Chief Justice, Baltimore,	\$7,000
John McLean, Associate Justice, Cincinnati,	\$5,000
James M. Wayne, Associate Justice, Savannah,	\$5,000
John Catron, Associate Justice, Nashville,	\$5,000
John McKinley, Associate Justice, Louisville,	\$5,000
Peter V. Daniel, Associate Justice, Richmond,	\$5,000
Samuel Wilson, Asst. Justice, Copertown, N. J.,	\$5,000
Woodbury Asst. Justice, Portland, Me.,	\$5,000
Robert C. Grier, Associate Justice, Pittsburgh, Pa.,	\$5,000
Reverdy Johnson, Attorney General, Wash.,	\$4,000
John A. Bristow, Reporter, Baltimore,	\$3,000
Win. T. Carroll, Clerk, Washington,	\$1,800

THE SUPREMACY OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE IS \$10,000; OF THE

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES, \$5,000; OF THE CLERK, \$1,800; AND OF THE REPORTER, \$4,000. The Clerk is compensated by fees, &c.

The Supreme Court is held in the City of Washington, and has one session annually, commencing on the first Monday of December.

Times of holding Elections for State Officers, and the

Meeting of the Legislatures of the several States.

State.	Elections.	Legislatures.
Maine	1st Mon in Sept.	2d Wed in May
N. Hampshire	2d Tues in Mar	1st Wed in June
Vermont	1st Tues in Apr	2d Tues in Jan
Massachusetts	2d Tues in Mar	1st Wed in Jan
Rhode Island	1st Wed in Apr	1st Tues in May

Pennsylvania,	2d Tues in Oct	1st Tues in Jan
Delaware,	2d Tues in Nov	1st Tues in Jan bienn
Maryland,	1st Wed in Oct	Last Mon in Dec bienn
Virginia,	4th Th in April	1st Mon in Dec
North Carolina,	1st Th in Aug	3d Mon in Nov bienn
South Carolina,	2d Mon in Oct	4th Mon in Nov

Courts in Kentucky.

WHEN HELD.

COURT OF APPEALS

Meets 1st Monday in June, and 1st Monday in December in each year.

GENERAL COURT

Meets 1st Monday in February, and 1st Tuesday after 2d Monday in August in each year.

FEDERAL COURT

Meets 3d Monday in May, and 3d Monday in October in each year.

CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS.

ADAMS. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in March, June and September. The County Court 1st Monday in all the other months.

ALLEN. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May and November. County Court, 2d Monday in all the other months.

ANDERSON. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in April, and 1st Monday in November. Chancery Term the 1st Monday in November. County Court the 2d Monday in every month.

BALLARD. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April and October.

BARREN. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in March and September. Chancery Terms last Monday in November, and 4th Monday in June. County Court, the 3d Monday in other months.

BATH. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in March and September. Chancery Term, Tuesday succeeding 3d Monday in July. County Court the 2d Monday in every month.

BOONE. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May and November. County Court, the 1st Monday in every month.

BOURBON. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in April and October. County Court, the 1st Monday in every month except August.

BOWEN. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in March and September. County Court, in addition to the 3d Monday in every month, may hold a special term on 2d Monday in March.

BRACKEN. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in March, June, and September. County Court, the 3d Monday in every month.

BRACKLEY. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in April and October. County Court, the 3d Monday in all other months.

BELLITE. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April and October. County Court, the 3d Monday in each month.

BUTLER. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in March and September. County Court, the 2d Monday in other months.

BREATHITT. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in March and September. County Court, the 3d Monday in each month.

CALDWELL. Circuit Court, 3d Monday in April and October. Chancery Term, the 3d Monday in July. County Court, 3d Monday in other months.

CALLOWAY. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May and November. County Court, the 4th Monday in other months.

CAMPBELL. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April, July and October. County Court, 4th Monday in each month.

CARROLL. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April and October. County Court, the 1st Monday in all other months, except August, which shall be the 3d Monday.

CARTER. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May and November. County Court, the 1st Monday in every month.

CASEY. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in May, August and November. County Court, the 2d Monday in August.

CHRISTIAN. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May, August and November. Chancery Term, 2d Monday in August. County Court, the last Monday in April, October and July.

CRITTENDEN. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in May and November. County Court, 2d Monday in all other months.

CLARKE. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in March and September. County Court, the 4th Monday in April and October. Chancery Term, Tuesday succeeding 4th Monday in June.

CLAY. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in June, and 4th Monday in November. County Court, 1st Monday in all other months.

CUMBERLAND. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in April, July and October. County Court, the 2d Monday in all other months.

CLINTON. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April and October. County Court, the 1st Monday in all other months.

DAVIES. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in May and November. County Court, 2d Monday in all other months.

EDMONSON. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in May and November. County Court, the 1st Monday in all other months.

ELLIS. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in April, and October, and 2d Monday in June.—County Court, the 4th Monday in every month that there is no Circuit Court. Chancery Term, Tuesday succeeding the 3d Monday in June.

FAYETTE. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in February, and the 4th Monday in March, June and September, and last Monday in November. County Court, the 2d Monday in every month.

FLEMING. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in March and September, and 2d Monday in July. County Court, the 4th Monday in every month.

FLOYD. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in April and July, and 3d Monday in October.—County Court, the 2nd Monday in all other months.

FRANKLIN. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April and July, and 3d Monday in November. County Court, 3d Monday in all other months.

FULTON. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in March and September.

GALLATIN. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in March and September. County Court, the 2d Monday in all other months.

GAREARD. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in May and November. County Court, the 3d Monday in January, and the 2d Monday in all other months. Chancery Term, the 4th Monday in July.

GLANTZ. Circuit Court, 4th Monday in May, and 1st Monday in November. County Court, the 2d Monday in all other months.

GRAVES. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in May and November. County Court, the 3d Monday in all other months.

GRAYSON. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in April and October. County Court, the 4th Monday in all other months.

GREEN. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in May and November. County Court, the 3d Monday in all other months.

GREENUP. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in April and October, and 3d Monday in July. County Court, the 1st Monday in April, May, October and November.

HANCOCK. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in June and September. County Court, the 3d Monday in April and October, and 4th Monday in all other months.

HARDIN. Circuit Court, 3d Monday in March and September. County Court, the 3d Monday in all other months, except April and October. (2d Monday.)

HARLAN. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in April and October. County Court, the 1st Monday in all other months.

HARRISON. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in March, June and September. County Court, the 2d Monday in every month. Chancery Term, 3d Monday in February.

HART. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May and November. County Court, the 1st Monday in all other months.

HENDERSON. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April and October. County Court, 4th Monday in each month.

HENRY. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in April

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

NOTARIAL seal and certificate accompany each bottle of 100 average doses, with directions for use, per bottle. Those who are desirous to be convinced that 4 bottles will cure the following—**Chill and Fever**—One ounce will generally cure the first attack of either. **Headache**.—A strong of **Chronic Headache** or **Asthma** relieved in 3 to 10 minutes—**For Abortion and Menstrual Complaints**.—One ounce will cure the most violent relieved with 3 doses—**Constipation of Bowels** cured or soothingly relieved.

See the surprising testimony accompanying the Medicine for sale. If true, it is worth double the price for an article.

JAS. RUMSEY SKILLER, PROPRIETOR.

EXTRACTS FROM CERTIFICATES

DYSPEPTIC CASE.

J. R. Skiles, Bowlinggreen, Ky., One Bottle.

Sir: I am in Louisville, the object of surprise to my friends, not less to myself; a long period of ill health, well known to them, and a violent attack, strikes them forcibly. Tell the proprietor he makes me agent for the State of Kentucky, I can do advance to him. I am, &c.

JAS. RUMSEY SKILLER

Isaiah D. Fuller, Esq., Merchant, N. O.

Sir: After having labored fifteen years under a affection of the liver, constipation of the bowels, indigestion, and general debility, from the extraordinary use of gold and silver pills, I feel constrained to recommend your Texas Tonic to the public. I know of no saying—the medicine will speak its own praise.

Isaiah D. Fuller

Bishop Andrew, of the M. E. Church

I have frequently used Price's Patent Texas Tonic, and believe it a valuable medicine, and it cures me perfectly on the bowels, and, I think, on the liver.

J. O. ANDREWS

H. R. W. Hill, Esq., of the House of Delegates, Hill, N. O.

Since I have used your Tonic I have been entirely freed from sick headache, and I feel able to go out and till to cure a child. Prepare me a demijohn for my physician.

H. R. W. HILL

Thomas Enkins Esq., N. O.

Sir: A negro woman of mine took a violent cold, I gave her one spoonful; she was well the next day, and she has been perfectly cured. I can recommend your Texas Tonic to my family. We think very highly of it.

THOMAS EAKIN

Dr. Wm. M. Gwin, Washington City.

Sir: At the suggestion of the Hon. D. B. L. who uses your Texas Tonic, being attacked with a cold and dyspepsia, I feel constrained to recommend in my life, I commenced the use of your Tonic, and entirely relieved me of both. I have no hesitation saying it is a valuable medicine, and I can recommend it as his only remedy if successful, I believe it will be a valuable patient medicine.

W. M. M. GWIN

President Bascom, Transylvania University

I state, with pleasure that your Texas Tonic has been used in my family with decidedly favorable results.

H. R. BASCOM

From Ex-Governor Rannels, of Mississippi

GALVESTON, December 29, 1846.

JOHN PRICE, Esq.—SAs Having used myself, and my family, several bottles of "Price Patent Texas Tonic," and having experienced much benefit from it, I feel constrained to recommend it to my family medicine.

Respectfully,

H. G. RUNNELL

From Dr. Wm. E. Keene.

Your Texas Tonic is the most agreeable medicine ever used to relieve the bowels, promoting regular action, and affording relief to the most violent and Fever with success. The happy combination ingredients forming the Tonic will always insure success.

W. E. KEENE

Transylvania Place, La., March 31, 1846.

From George Robinson, Esq., afflicted with Constipation, Indigestion, &c.

HENDERSON COUNTY, KY., NOV. 28, 1846.

DEAR SIR: My health is much improved. Your Medicine has done wonders for me. I wish you to me two or three bottles; there is one of my neighbors wants to try it.

Yours,

GEORGE ROBINSON.

B. F. JOHNSON, Frankfort.

Oct. 31, 1848—1Y.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE

BE PUBLISHED BY

The London Quarterly Review,
The Edinburgh Review,
The North British Review,
The Westminster Review,
and Blackwood's Magazine.

The wide spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. Literary organs, they are the most valuable and useful in fact, in our time, now published, while the position of complexity of each is marked by a dignity, credit and forbearance, not often found in works of a character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties—England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood's Magazine" is the most valuable and useful in fact, in our time, now published, while the position of complexity of each is marked by a dignity, credit and forbearance, not often found in works of a character.

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